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## Probers Cite Repeated Law Violations

### Senators Rebuke FBI Over Spying

John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—Domestic intelligence agencies, principally the FBI, have repeatedly violated laws and the Constitution in investigating the political activities of hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens, many of whom are innocent of any wrongdoing, a sharply worded report released today by the Senate Committee on Intelligence declared today.

The report, which was the first of a series of 15-month-long investigations of government spying in the United States, the committee said, was based on a review of the FBI and other agencies for investigating many persons—often for no reason or none at all—employing as a matter of course illegal or questionable means, and for having acted without the scrutiny or knowledge of presidents and at-



J. Edgar Hoover



Clarence Kelley

of executive power unchecked by Congress.

J. Edgar Hoover was director of the FBI from its inception until his death in May, 1972. President Nixon named L. Patrick Gray 3d as acting director then, but he was washed out on the Watergate side before confirmation and Clarence Kelley was named director in June, 1973.

In addition to its conclusion

that federal statutes were violated, the committee found that "legal issues were often overlooked or simply ignored by officials of the FBI, the CIA and others, who in many cases failed to disclose candidly their programs and practices to their own general counsel, and to attorneys general, presidents and Congress."

Other major findings by the committee included:

• That the "overly broad" objectives of the domestic intelligence community have been achieved through such "intrusive techniques" as mail opening, burglary, sophisticated electronic surveillance and the use of informants, and that legal limitations on their use have been nonexistent, inadequate or, where they did exist, ignored by law-enforcement officials.

• That covert-action programs, like the FBI's Contelpro, have interfered with the constitutional freedom of political association, disrupted groups that were "concededly nonviolent," risked or caused "serious emotional, economic or physical damage" to those who were unwitting targets of the bureau and, as employed against the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., violated both "the law and fundamental human decency."

• That presidents since Franklin Roosevelt, their aides and the bureau's congressional supporters have either requested or unhesitatingly accepted from the FBI politically useful information about opponents and critics, much of it gathered through a network of improper or illegal electronic surveillance that dates from the 1940s.

• That the product of intelligence investigations has been improperly disseminated by the FBI and other agencies, both within the government and to friendly "media sources," who were offered recordings on Dr. King's sexual activities and sensitive or derogatory information on others the bureau wished to discredit. The news sources in some cases provided the bureau with information or helped suppress unfavorable articles.

• Often Unaware. The committee also found fault with presidents, White House officials, attorneys general and congressional oversight bodies who, "although often unaware of details of the excesses described in this report, made those excesses possible by delegating broad authority to the intelligence agencies to investigate subversion and political dissent without establishing adequate guidelines to control those investigations."

• The 11-member panel, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, concluded that "fundamental reform" of the domestic intelligence community was urgently required. It proposed that all noncriminal investigations be concentrated within the FBI, where they could be closely monitored by Congress and carried out according to stringent new safeguards that would protect civil liberties.

• The committee further proposed that no federal intelligence agency be permitted to undertake any activity not explicitly authorized by law, and that court approval be required in advance for the use of such potentially abusive techniques as wiretapping, the opening of first-class mail and unauthorized break-ins by agents.

The main thrust of the report was the constant disregard in which FBI agents and officials, and on occasion even the late Mr. Hoover himself, held the laws and constitutional principles they were sworn to enforce.



Jimmy Carter greets cheers after Pennsylvania victory.

## Udall 3d in Primary

### Carter Is an Easy Winner, Jackson 2d in Pennsylvania

By James T. Wooten

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter won the pivotal Pennsylvania Democratic presidential primary yesterday with a sweeping victory over the state's traditional political machinery.

The former Georgia governor captured impressive margins in the preferential voting everywhere except Philadelphia and its suburbs and took a commanding lead in the separate contest for delegates to the party's convention in July.

It was a major achievement in Mr. Carter's quest for the nomination and a stunning blow to the "big-state" strategy of Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who finished second.

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona ran third and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, who hardly campaigned here, ran fourth.

Despite Remarks. A New York Times-CBS News poll of 1,500 voters suggested the dimensions of Mr. Carter's victory. Despite Sen. Jackson's support from the hierarchy of organized labor, Mr. Carter was stronger among union members than the senator. Despite his remarks about "ethnic purity" in residential neighborhoods, Mr. Carter continued to run strong among blacks.

In the Democratic presidential preference primary, Mr. Carter captured 57 per cent of the vote; Sen. Jackson, 25 per cent; Rep. Udall, 19 per cent; and Gov. Wallace, 11 per cent.

Anti-abortion candidate Ellen

McCormack won 3 per cent of the vote, as did Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania, who has withdrawn from the race. Two others who have quit the race, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, captured 1 per cent each.

The voters were selecting 134 of the state's 178 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The 44 others will be apportioned on the basis of the candidates' shares of the statewide vote in the separate preferential contest.

In the delegate selection, with 90 per cent of the returns in, Mr. Carter led with 64 delegates; Rep. Udall, 23; Sen. Jackson, 19; Gov. Shapp, 17; and Gov. Wallace, 3. Forty-six delegates were uncommitted. Two districts, with the remaining seven delegates, have not reported and may not do so before tomorrow or Friday.

The state's 108 Republican delegates will go to their convention uncommitted, but nearly all are expected to be for President Ford.

Familiar Supporters. Mr. Carter's victory was forged among supporters now familiar to those who have followed his success, this year—blacks and whites, young persons, middle-aged and elderly, Protestants and Roman Catholics, steelworkers, coal miners, and white-collar professionals.

Sen. Jackson, with the endorsement of Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia and the local Democratic leadership, won only in Philadelphia, and Rep. Udall, as he has in past primaries, drew substantial support only in this city's suburbs.

But the rest of the state was Mr. Carter's, especially the western regions, where, with the backing of Mayor Peter Flaherty of Pittsburgh, he overwhelmed the others.

The victory was fashioned in the face of formidable opposition.

Most union leaders here, committed to Sen. Jackson but even

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

## Spain Plebiscite Set for October, Election in 1977

MADRID, April 28 (UPI)—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro today announced that Spain will hold its first general elections in 40 years early next year. He also told Spaniards in a televised speech, that they will be called in October to vote in a referendum on democratic reform that will make the elections possible.

Mr. Arias said that the government of King Juan Carlos was pushing ahead with reforms that will result in the "full recognition of political freedoms, with no exclusions except those who want to conquer power to impose a tyranny."

He specifically named the Communists as a party that will remain banned. As his speech was broadcast, thousands of construction workers struck in the first of a series of walkouts and protests called by underground leftist groups to mark May Day.

For the first time, Mr. Arias offered a detailed schedule of the government's proposed reforms designed to change the authoritarian regime set up by late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Two-Chamber System. The two main points were a referendum in October on the creation of a Western-type two-chamber parliamentary system, coupled with other changes in the Constitution, and the election of the new parliament early next year.

Rejecting a break with Spain's past and any revolutionary solutions, Mr. Arias said that the proposed sequence of reform was a "rational solution allowing us to continue on a course of progress and improvement toward more ambitious goals, without squandering the rich heritage that was handed to us."

Spokesmen for the Christian Democratic, Socialist and Communist opposition rejected Mr. Arias's speech as "vague and insincere" and criticized what they called the lack of guarantees that the vote will be free.

Mr. Arias said that the October referendum will concern the following points:

• Creation of a two-chamber parliament consisting of a congress entirely elected by universal suffrage and a senate composed of appointed and elected members.

• Creation of a new branch of the Supreme Court, the Court of Constitutional Guarantees. Officials said that it will act as a watchdog against the violation of constitutional rights.

• Changes in the Law of Succession reducing the age at which a king can ascend the throne from 30 to 18 years and bringing women into the line of succession. Officials said that this relatively minor matter will be submitted to the referendum on the theory that an approval of changes in the king's succession

## U.S. Complains to Soviet Union On Ghana Snub to Kissinger

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The State Department has complained to the Soviet Union about what it called interference with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plans to visit Ghana during his African tour.

Department spokesman Frederick Brown said today that Soviet representatives were told yesterday of U.S. dissatisfaction over the Soviet role in pressuring Ghana to cancel the secretary's trip.

The State Department also complained to representatives of the Ghanaian government in Washington yesterday following an announcement in Accra that Mr. Kissinger was not welcome.

Mr. Kissinger was due in Accra tomorrow night but Ghana withdrew the invitation, saying that President Ignatius Acheampong was suddenly ill.

However, U.S. officials traveling with Mr. Kissinger as well as those in Washington said the real reason was pressure by the Soviet Union on Ghana.

In Accra, the Ghana government has denied that the cancellation resulted from foreign influence.

The Ghana News Agency quoted an official statement as saying the government had planned a welcome befitting the secretary of state of a friendly country and arrangements for the visit were far advanced when unforeseen circumstances intervened.

In the event, the government of Ghana has regretfully had to request the cancellation of the visit," the statement said.

"The speculation that foreign influence had been brought to bear on the government to cancel this visit is wholly unfounded."

While flying from Lusaka to Kinshasa yesterday on the fourth leg of his African tour, Mr. Kissinger received a message from Mrs. Shirley Temple Black, the



Carlos Arias Navarro

will amount to an approval of the Franco-installed monarchy as such.

Mr. Arias said that all government bills concerning reform will be submitted to the Cortes by May 15, except for a new electoral law that will be drafted by July.

The Premier said that the new legislation includes laws on the freedoms of assembly and demonstration, legalization of political groups and a reform of the penal code, doing away with restrictive provisions against political parties banned under Franco—and political activities.

Mr. Arias also promised a reform of the government-controlled trade union organization, tax reform to assure a more even distribution of wealth and a major government effort to get the lagging economy going.

He said that much of this program was open to discussion, but that the government would remain firm on two points—that the monarchy of Juan Carlos be respected and that the Communists had no place in it.

"On this point I have maintained an unaltered and unalterable position," he said. "On this I am not neutral, but certainly belligerent. We are not as naive as to create a system of liberties in collaboration with those who reject them, despite them and seek their destruction."

U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, it said the visit had been called off because of the illness of Col. Acheampong.

But the Ghana News Agency made no mention of this reason in its story today.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kissinger steamed along the Zaire River today with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko discussing the new U.S. initiative for promoting negotiations between Rhodesia and black nationalists.

At a news conference today, Mr. Kissinger said the United States was willing—if asked—to help negotiate a black majority take-over in Rhodesia.

His offer, made in Kinshasa, stirred memories of his several rounds of step-by-step diplomacy in the Middle East. But Mr. Kissinger added: "I have no immediate plan to return to black Africa nor am I saying I would be the party."

In a communiqué, meanwhile, Zaire affirmed its support for the U.S. initiative outlined by Mr. Kissinger earlier this week in Salisbury within two years of the start of negotiations.

## Netherlands Pays Last Debt Today

THE HAGUE, April 28 (UPI).—The Netherlands will be totally free of debts to other countries tomorrow following payment of the final installment on a Canadian loan of \$125 million obtained just after World War II, a Finance Ministry spokesman said today.

Before the war, the Netherlands was also debt free except for a loan of \$40 million picked up on the open market in 1924 and paid off over the following five years.

## Senators Reject Stiff Proposal

### Panel Backs Weak CIA Watchdog

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—Senate Rules Committee rejected a proposal that have set up a strong intelligence oversight committee.

It is place, the panel, by a 5-4 vote, adopted a substitute proposed by committee member Howard Cannon, D-Utah, which would set up a select committee with neither budgetary nor legislative authority.

Original proposal, by the current Operations Committee would have established a independent standing committee with the necessary legislative and budgetary powers to make sure that intelligence agencies stay within legal guidelines.

The substitute panel would be only a study group, similar to the Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, chaired by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho. The Church committee, in its first report, released Monday after a 15-month inquiry, favored a "permanent committee, as was recommended by the Government Operations panel."

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Idaho, a supporter of the strong-committee concept, said the Rules Committee action was "a direct repudiation" of the Church committee's findings. He vowed to continue the fight on the Senate floor.

He said that the evidence taken by the Church panel showed that a complete change was necessary in the way the Senate oversees the intelligence community.

At present, intelligence oversight is shared among the Foreign Relations, Armed Services, Judiciary and Appropriations Committees with none of them having clear-cut authority.

Laxness Charged. The first Church committee report said that this led to a laxness in the oversight procedure that contributed to the illegalities committed by the intelligence organizations.

Sen. Clark charged that the substitute measure would merely leave the problem as it was. "As it is we have a very toothless thing," he said.

Sen. Cannon said that his substitute was an attempt "to solve the problem without taking the kind of steps that might seriously jeopardize our intelligence community."

Three Democrats and two Republicans favored the Cannon substitute and three Democrats and one Republican voted against it.

CIA Official Quits. WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—The head of covert operations for the CIA is leaving the agency in the wake of the Senate report that criticized covert activities as self-defeating and recommended a sharp cleanup in their future use.

William Nelson, 55, deputy director for operations, confirmed that he had announced his plans to retire at a staff meeting on Monday, the same day the first committee report was made public.

Mr. Nelson said yesterday that he retired for "personal reasons" and denied that his decision was linked to the report. His retirement takes effect May 15.

Mr. Nelson was a frequent witness before Sen. Church's committee during its 15-month investigation of CIA activities. He was placed in charge of covert operations in 1973 by William Colby, then director of the CIA.

## Tito to Visit Belgrade a Move to Ease Tensions

By Dusko Doder

Belgrade, April 28 (UPI).—Yugoslav leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit soon to Yugoslavia, a move to ease tensions between the two nations, was announced today by Yugoslav and Soviet sources.

Western diplomats here noted the announcement of the expected late next month visit, comes amid the tension caused in Eastern Europe by the much-publicized Soviet doctrine. The Soviet last visited Belgrade in 1973.

Relations and other East European have been disturbed by reports quoting State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt as suggesting that United States allow Moscow have "more viable organic" with its Warsaw Pact allies, though nonaligned Yugoslavia outside the context of Mr.

Perilous Remarks. Mr. Sonnenfeldt said, according to the official State Department summary of his remarks:

"We... have an interest which borders on the vital for us in contributing the independence of Yugoslavia from Soviet domination. Of course we accept that Yugoslav behavior will continue to be, as it has been in the past, influenced and constrained by Soviet power. But any shift back by Yugoslavia into the Soviet orbit would represent a major strategic setback for the West. So we are concerned about what will happen when Tito disappears and it is worrying us a good deal."

"So our basic policy continues to be that which we have pursued since 1948-49, keeping Yugoslavia in a position of substantial independence from the Soviet Union. Now at the same time we would like them to be less obnoxious, and we should allow them to get away with very little. We should especially disabuse them of any notion that our interest in their relative independence is greater than their own and, therefore, they have a free ride."

After Tito. The publicity about the Sonnenfeldt report strengthened the position of Yugoslavs who seek better relations with the Soviet Union. But these same Yugoslavs make clear that they would fight should the Soviet Union decide to intervene here after President Tito's death. He will be 84 next month.

Soviet-Yugoslav relations have deteriorated over the last 15 months because of sharp ideological disagreements and increased Soviet intelligence activities. Yugoslav police have uncovered several clandestine pro-Soviet organizations here with ties to anti-Tito émigrés living in Eastern Europe.

Although the 100 or so Stalinists arrested are not a threat in themselves, their backing by Soviet bloc countries is perceived here as having sinister implications for Yugoslav independence.

Moscow has given public assurances that it does not support the anti-Tito activities.

## Ford Had Threatened Veto House, Senate Vote \$4-Billion Arms Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—Ignoring threats of a presidential veto, the Senate and House today completed action on a \$4-billion foreign military aid bill imposing broad new congressional controls over arms sales.

A House-Senate conference report, which provides appropriation authority for 15 months ending next Sept. 30, was adopted by the Senate 51 to 35 and by the House 215 to 185.

Assistant Senate Republican leader Robert Griffin of Michigan told the Senate, "I think there is every reason to believe it will be vetoed."

President Ford had told Republican leaders that he might veto the bill because it ties his hands on foreign policy.

None of the House leaders repeated Mr. Ford's veto threat to the House during the debate but listed what they said was their own objections to the bill's restrictions on the President's conduct of foreign policy.

The bill authorizes the funding. Actual appropriations will be made in a separate measure.

"Most of the problems concern the ongoing rivalry between Congress and the executive branch over the conduct of our foreign policy," said Rep. William Brockmeyer of Michigan.

Rep. Brockmeyer, ranking Republican on the House International Relations Committee, and other Republican leaders, said their chief objections were to the bill's step toward opening

U.S. trade with North Vietnam and the new power of Congress to block U.S. arms sales around the world.

The bill set a \$5-billion limit on total U.S. arms sales overseas in any one year and strengthens Congress's previous power to veto any arms sale over \$25 million.

The bill also would remove the President's power to prohibit U.S. trade with North Vietnam for 180 days during which time North Vietnam could gain permanent U.S. trade ties by agreeing to cooperate in accounting for Americans missing in the Vietnam war.

The \$4-billion bill authorizes obligations for U.S. military aid and military sales for the fiscal

year starting Oct. 1. Republican leaders said after yesterday's meeting with Mr. Ford that besides the congressional veto on arms sales the President objected to Congress specifying the grant military aid in the bill rather than letting him allocate it.

The leaders said Mr. Ford also objected to Congress's terminating all grant military aid by Sept. 30 of next year, except for any it specifically authorizes to be continued.

Mr. Ford earlier threatened to veto a separate overall \$5.6-billion appropriation bill for U.S. economic aid and other related programs as well as the military aid because the Senate added \$500 million for Israel to the bill.



## During National Emergency

## India High Court Upholds Suspension of Civil Rights

NEW DELHI, April 28 (AP).—India's Supreme Court ruled today that during a national emergency the government has the right to suspend virtually all individual rights.

The decision of the five-judge panel was a major victory for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, quashing the last outstanding legal challenge to the sweeping executive powers she has exercised since declaring a national emergency and suspending most civil rights last June 26.

The decision barred political

prisoners detained without trial since the emergency from seeking their freedom through habeas corpus petitions to lower courts. The court upheld the government's contention that for prisoners held under the Internal Security Act, the grounds of the arrest need not be disclosed either to the prisoner or to lower courts.

The ruling came on a government appeal of lower court rulings that prisoners could challenge their arrests through habeas corpus petitions.

During the 37 days of argument, which began Dec. 15, the government argued that prisoners have no recourse in the courts due to a presidential order suspending a key article of the Constitution that says, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

"In times of emergency, the interests of the state must be placed above those of the individual even in respect of fundamental rights," argued India's Attorney General Niren De.

Attorneys for the political prisoners argued that the right to due process was not a "gift of the Constitution," but a fundamental concept of democracy which could not be suspended.

The ruling involved the cases of only about a dozen prisoners, but applies to thousands of other prisoners imprisoned over the last 10 months.

The government has not disclosed how many persons have been arrested, but officials have acknowledged the number is at least 10,000, many of whom have been released.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice J. Khanna said that even in times of national emergency "the state has no power to deprive a person of his life and liberty without the authority of law."

"Without such sanctity of life and liberty, the distinction between a lawless society and one governed by laws would cease to have any meaning," he wrote.

Justice Khanna argued that denying prisoners the right of habeas corpus would expose individuals to authorities who might "capriciously or maliciously" use national security grounds to vent "personal animosity."

He also expressed the fear that suspending the right of habeas corpus would destroy the equality of the judicial and executive branches of government.

The five judges on the panel read their separate opinions in court. None of the other judges joined Justice Khanna's dissent, making the decision 4-1 in favor of the government.

## Cuba Is Cutting Rice Allowance, Gives Cornmeal

MIAMI, April 28 (AP).—Faced with production and import problems, the Cuban government is cutting the monthly rice ration for people in three provinces and substituting cornmeal, it was reported today.

The five judges on the panel read their separate opinions in court. None of the other judges joined Justice Khanna's dissent, making the decision 4-1 in favor of the government.

Rice is a basic food item in the Cuban diet, usually forming part of at least one meal a day, particularly for the poor. The move cuts the rice quota in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and the Isle of Pines.

The broadcast cited the high consumption rate of the staple product, problems in cultivation and the high cost of imports as reasons for the action.

The government has tried in the past with little success to get the island's 1 1/2 million people to eat other cereals and less rice.

**Brazilian President Ends Talks in Paris**  
PARIS, April 28 (Reuters).—The Brazilian President, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, left for home today, assured of French financial and technological help for Brazil's industrial development.

The two countries agreed to cooperate in hydroelectric and other major industrial projects totaling more than \$10 billion, French and Brazilian officials said.

**Greek Flights Canceled**  
ATHENS, April 28 (Reuters).—Foreign airlines canceled flights in and out of Greece today after their Greek employees began a two-day strike for higher wages.

## U.S. Planning To Sell Arms To N. Yemen

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 28 (WP).—The Ford administration has told Congress of plans to sell \$139 million in arms to the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) to inaugurate a U.S.-Saudi-Yemeni relationship intended to oust Soviet equipment and advisers.

The U.S. equipment, to be paid for by Saudi Arabia, is intended to modernize several infantry brigades of the mostly outmoded Yemeni Army. It has been equipped with Soviet weapons and assisted by Soviet military advisers for two decades.

The proposed sale, which is reportedly only the first of several that are planned, is said to include howitzers, trucks and Vulcan anti-aircraft guns.

The Yemen Arab Republic has followed an increasingly independent policy in recent years, particularly since Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi came to power in mid-1974. The trend away from Soviet influence has been encouraged by neighboring Saudi Arabia, which has far more money and international power but a smaller population.

**Southern Rivalry**  
North Yemen's rivalry with the more radical People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen) has played a role in its turn toward the West and spurred its desire for military modernization.

Soviet and Cuban military advisers, Soviet political advisers and East German police advisers are reported at work in the South. The Southern Yemeni armed forces are reported to have more modern Soviet equipment than that supplied to the Northern regime.

U.S. and Saudi plans to take over the North Yemeni arms supply go back at least to the fall of 1974, when a Yemeni shopping list for new weapons was turned over by Saudi Arabia to the United States. The Pentagon then sent a team to study the country's needs.

When the U.S.-Saudi deal seemed to bog down, a ranking Yemeni officer went to Moscow to discuss new Soviet weapons. Moscow reportedly offered MIG-21 jet fighters and T-54 tanks to replace North Yemen's MIG-17s and T-34s, but no arms deal was reached.

## Moscow, Cairo Sign Trade Pact Despite Cool Ties

MOSCOW, April 28 (Reuters).—Egypt and the Soviet Union signed an agreement today providing for bilateral trade this year valued at \$584 million, the Egyptian Embassy here said.

Deteriorating relations between the two countries caused the signing of the trade protocol, which was initiated in December, to be delayed twice.

But apart from this, Egyptian commercial sources here said, business dealings with the Soviet Union have not been affected by Cairo's decision last month to abrogate a friendship treaty with Moscow.

**Chinese Aid Expected**  
CAIRO, April 28 (UPI).—China will deliver its first consignment of weapons and spare parts to Egypt at the beginning of next month, Al Ahram said yesterday.

The shipment follows the Sino-Egyptian military protocol signed last week during Vice-President Hosni Mubarak's visit to China, the newspaper said.

Al Ahram said China has agreed to begin repair immediately of Egypt's Soviet-built MIG fighter planes.

## Silva Mind Control in Paris

Last May and November, Peggy Huddleston taught Mind Control to more than 100 persons in Paris. Almost all have directly reported the experience has enriched and broadened their personal horizons.

What is it? A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition, creativity, ESP, and enables relief of tension, headaches, migraines, insomnia, control of diet and smoking habits. The course will be given May 11-16. It's upbeat, constructive, 600,000 graduates U.S. including hundreds of lawyers, physicians, bankers and university faculty.

**Free introductory lectures:**  
Wednesday, May 5 at 8 p.m.  
Monday, May 10 at 8 p.m.

Place: 11 Ave. Vavin, a voie privée opposite S.W. corner of Luxembourg Gardens, parallel to Rue Vavin.  
Information: Paris, phone 504-03-54, only 5-7 p.m.; write Mrs. Langhaus, 4 Rue Dufrenoy, 75016 Paris.



Sen. Jeremiah Chirau (right) joins clerk in signing ceremony after Rhodesia Premier Ian Smith (left) named him one of four black members of formerly all-white Cabinet.

## 4 Blacks Are Sworn Into Rhodesian Cabinet

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 28 (AP).—Rhodesia's first black Cabinet ministers were sworn in today, joining the all-white 18-man Cabinet of the ruling Rhodesian Front government specifically to take charge of African affairs in agriculture, education and development.

The four black ministers—all chiefs who sit in the Senate, Rhodesia's upper legislative house—will be backed up by three black deputy ministers also sworn in today.

The deputies, all former civil servants who are among the 16 black members of Parliament in the 66-man lower house, are the first black Africans to hold these posts in Rhodesia.

The Smith government said it would appoint three more deputies shortly to fulfill its promise to bring 10 blacks into the administration.

A government statement released after the ceremony, which was attended by only four of Prime Minister Ian Smith's white Cabinet ministers, said the chiefs would "be responsible for general development in the African areas and will represent the views of the African people."

The chiefs are Kayisa Ndwini and Zephania Chagumba, both of Matabeleland Province, and Jeremiah Chirau and Taffenyika Mangwende of Matabeleland Province.

Mr. Smith has brought the chiefs into his government as part of a "new deal" he announced yesterday to allow the 6 million blacks of Rhodesia a greater say and more direct role in their affairs.

**Appointments Criticized**  
The state-paid chief has been criticized by both factions of the African National Council—the nationalist movement that seeks immediate majority rule—as well as by white opposition political parties.

In speeches and in nationalist newspapers chiefs have often been branded "stooges" and "sell-outs" because of their loyalty to the white-minority government and their support for security force operations against Mozambique-based guerrillas of the ANC.

Chief Ndwini, 59, said in a television interview after the swearing-in: "In order to insure that we represent you [the Africans] views in the best and strongest manner we must have your support and cooperation. Our task also means the eventual end to intimidation and terrorism."

The largest white opposition group, the Rhodesia party, said Mr. Smith's "new deal" has persuaded it that he will never achieve a settlement between the nation's 274,000 whites and 5.7 million blacks.

Mr. Smith's "new deal" in bringing chiefs and trusted black members of Parliament into government, is seen as an alternative solution to constitutional talks that broke down last month between the government and leaders of the moderate domestic wing of the ANC led by Joshua Nkomo.

The British government—the final legal referee in Rhodesia's constitutional dispute—has made it clear that Mr. Smith must first make a genuine public commitment to set the country on a course toward majority rule within two years before economic sanctions can be lifted and Rhodesia can end its isolation in the world community.

Both the domestic ANC faction and the external wing of the movement led by militant bishop Abel Muzorewa, a U.S.-trained Methodist, support this stand and now look to the 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas being trained in Mozambique to force the government to hand over power.

Already, according to local intelligence sources, about 700 of the Soviet-armed insurgents have infiltrated the eastern border, which runs 800 miles parallel to Marxist Mozambique—800 more than were thought to be in the territory last December.

The three deputy ministers are Paul Mingo, 49, a former district messenger with the Internal Affairs Department who later became an interpreter; Zeph-

nam Bafanah, 58, a teacher and former president of the Internal Affairs African Employees' Association, and Aaron Takawira Mungabe, 54, a carpenter by trade who entered Parliament in 1970.

**Washington Unsatisfied**  
WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—A spokesman said today that the State Department feels that Mr. Smith's inclusion of four black tribal leaders in his Cabinet does "not meet our conceptions of what representative government means."

In addition, Frederick Brown said, "It would be most surprising if Mr. Smith's actions were accepted as a step forward by any responsible African leader."

## Threaten Walkout at Paris Talks

## Developing States Adamant on Raw Materials

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 28 (UPI).—The group of 19 developing nations at the Conference on International Cooperation threatened today to walk out of the conference unless the industrial states showed a willingness to negotiate, particularly on raw materials.

Speaking for the 19, Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela, co-chairman of the conference, linked continuation of the meeting to success next week at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting in Nairobi. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will address that meeting during his African trip and propose the establishment of an "international resource bank."

Mr. Perez Guerrero, speaking to the press following today's stalled meeting, said that Nairobi would be a test. Reading a prepared Group of 19 statement, Mr. Perez Guerrero said that the conference here "would be jeopardized through failure of the UNCTAD meeting in Nairobi."

But both sides here made it clear today that the prospects for agreement on key points of raw materials stocking and financing in Nairobi were not good. The Group of 19, speaking for the developing countries in UNCTAD, have presented here and will present in Nairobi a far-reaching integrated commodities program intended to stabilize the prices of most important raw materials, and the income of countries producing them.

**Bars Common Fund**  
Stephen Bosworth, head of the U.S. delegation to the Paris conference, said that the United States could not accept a common fund to finance commodities. He said that Washington prefers to examine products on a "case-by-case basis."

Mr. Perez Guerrero said that none of the four commissions working here since February—raw materials, energy, development and financing—had made sufficient progress.

U.S. officials already have expressed their reservations over the developing nations' proposals. Yesterday, Gerald Parisky, assistant Treasury secretary, told a House subcommittee that the developing nations wanted raw

materials buffer stocks financed by a \$3-billion fund, with prices indexed to prices of industrial goods.

He said that the minimum the developing countries appeared ready to accept at Nairobi was agreements on cocoa, copper, cotton, hard fibers, iron ore, jute, rubber, sugar, tea and tin.

"The United States has made it clear," Mr. Parisky said, "that we cannot endorse this aspect of the UNCTAD approach to commodity problems."

While not rejecting the notion of buffer stocks, Mr. Parisky said that Washington was skeptical about their usefulness for the 10 commodities mentioned.

The international resources bank to be proposed by Mr. Kissinger instead will encourage

private investment in raw materials production in developing countries, with a view toward reducing the risks for such investment.

Hironouchi Miyazaki, the Japanese co-chairman of the raw materials commission at the Paris conference, told the press today that it was clear that the Group of 19 was "dissatisfied," but that the industrial nations needed "to examine the concept of an integrated commodities program more closely." However, he held out little hope of any changing attitudes.

Both sides denied that there was any ill humor expressed during this meeting, but Mr. Perez Guerrero said he hoped the Group of 19 statement would be accepted as "a warning to our friends."

"We hope the industrialized countries change their attitude at Nairobi," he said.

The Paris conference got under way in February among 27 nations, 19 developing and 8 developed, including the European Economic Community sitting as one. This was the third of monthly meetings. There was hope of holding a high-level official meeting this summer if progress warranted it.

Mr. Bosworth denied that the conference was stalled, despite the differences that had developed. He described it as still in the "analytical phase" and said it was bound to develop slowly, "because it is an experiment—we have never participated in anything like this before."

**Seoul Sentences 14**  
SEOUL, April 28 (AP).—The Seoul Appellate Court has sentenced 14 students from Seoul University to prison terms of up to 2 1/2 years for taking part in an anti-government rally on their campus May 22.

**Bomb Wounds Seven In Central Jerusalem**  
JERUSALEM, April 28 (UPI).—A bomb planted in a car exploded in the heart of Jerusalem today, police said, wounding seven persons, including "five members of the security forces" and two passers-by.

The explosion occurred as the device was being dismantled by a police expert in the presence of several officers.

**Australia-Angola Tie**  
CANBERRA, April 28 (AP).—Australia has recognized the Soviet-backed government in Angola. Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock said today.

## To an Italian Premier

## Lockheed Denies Knowing of Bribe

From Wire Dispatches  
BURBANK, Calif., April 28.—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. says that it has "absolutely no knowledge" of payments to an Italian premier to promote the sale of its planes.

The one-sentence statement from Lockheed late yesterday was without elaboration.

The U.S. government, after reports of payoffs by Lockheed in several countries, sent Italian officials documents regarding payments by the aircraft company in Italy.

Soon after the documents were made available to the Italian government, published reports said that they indicated money had been paid to an Italian premier during a Lockheed transaction that took place between 1968 and 1971.

The individual was not named, but the three men who held the position during that period were Aldo Moro, who currently has the post, Giovanni Leone, now President, and Mariano Rumor, presently the foreign minister.

**Resignation Expected**  
Meanwhile, in Rome, Mr. Moro opened a two-day confidence-vote debate in Parliament with all the indications that, barring last-minute surprises, it will result in his resignation. This in turn will be followed by the dissolution of Parliament to make way for general elections.

Opinion polls indicate that in such elections the Communist party could advance on the gains it made in regional voting last summer and oust the Christian Democrats from their 30-year-old leading spot on the scene.

The main part of the debate will take place tomorrow, with Mr. Moro closing it Friday night. It is not known whether he will call a formal vote or simply announce his resignation on the basis of declarations by the parties which have hitherto supported his minority Cabinet.

These include the Socialists, who have announced that they would vote against the government, and the Social Democrats, who have decided to abstain if there is a vote.

The consensus emerging is that the secretary's warnings are cutting two ways, with some damage to both the Communist party and the beleaguered Christian Democrats.

The feeling among many here is that the threats by Mr. Kissinger to "reassess" relations if the Communists share power should have little impact on the outcome of the forthcoming elections.

For the Communists, the Kissinger remarks are unwelcome because they stir fears among many Italians who worry about any strains between Washington and Rome, and who are seriously concerned that a vote for the Communist party would be vote for trouble with the United States.

"The remarks could hurt us in the long run," a senior Communist official said, "but underneath Mr. Kissinger is really trying to freeze a situation which is no longer tenable."

The untenable situation is, of course, the present political and monetary crisis, featuring a sinking lira and a Christian Democratic government on the verge of collapse, badly shaken by the latest revelations of Lockheed payments to Italian officials.

**Elections Seem Certain**  
National elections now appear to be certain for June, a year ahead of schedule, and the Communists could well overtake the Christian Democrats as Italy's largest party.

Although Mr. Kissinger is hoping that the Christian Democrats will pull themselves together before the vote, his remarks seem to be generating some unease within their ranks.

"We don't want the United States to throw up its hands and say Italy is hopeless so the Communists can have it," a Christian Democrat said. "But I'm not sure all those strong expressions help us either. Most Italians know where the United States stands."

Further, there remains the debate over the more general international questions he raised—Italy's relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the expected fallout elsewhere in Europe from any decision to hand even some power to the Communists. Where does Mr. Kissinger appear to be right, and where wrong?

These were among the questions explored this weekend at a meeting of the Independent Italian Institute for International Affairs, which sponsored two days of talks about the future of the country and invited Communist, Christian Democrat, business, and bankers and analysts.

Mr. Kissinger said that his government might accept constructive Communist help in fighting unemployment but that it would never betray the cause of freedom.

"There is a sharp and often polemical difference between the Christian Democratic and Communist parties," Mr. Moro told the Chamber of Deputies. "We do not intend to haul down our banner, which bears the symbol of freedom. We remain firm against the danger of a bureaucratizing collectivism and the ever-present peril for socialism with a human face."

"Moro has made a speech as if nothing had happened—scandals, public administration that doesn't work, economic troubles," Socialist Chamber of Deputies leader Luigi Mariotti said.

"It is a speech a little out of reality," Oddo Blasin, a member of the Republican leaders said.

President Leone is expected to announce the dissolution of Parliament during the week ending early next week, setting the elections for June 20.

In Milan early today, leftist youths were stabbed during a night of political violence highlighting the current political tension in the country.

Milan police today banned demonstration called for by the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement to commemorate the killing of a party leader a year ago.

Leftist groups had threatened to stage counter-demonstrations with the aim of disrupting neo-Fascist rally.

## News Analysis

## Kissinger's Warnings to Italy Are Found to Cut Both Ways

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, April 28 (UPI).—Italians in all political parties, diplomats and others here have now had time to assess the implications of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's tough words on the possible role of Communists in Italy's government and have come to some general conclusions.

The consensus emerging is that the secretary's warnings are cutting two ways, with some damage to both the Communist party and the beleaguered Christian Democrats.

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## Vatican Report Its Finances Hit By Italy Inflation

VATICAN CITY, April (UPI).—Inflation in Italy badly affected Vatican finances and may force the papal seat out its employees' pay, an official publication said today.

A yearly volume on the "See's Activities" said 1975, marked by "the remarkable fluence exerted on the economy of the Holy See by the economic crisis, and especially that in Italy."

The report noted a "pragmatic contradiction of the traditional feelings made to the Holy See."

The book gave no figures, but said Italy's economic trouble "affected the growth of [Vatican] income," which comes chiefly from real estate and banking.

As a result, the book said, Vatican's Prefecture of Economic Affairs under Eugenio Cardinal Vagnoni, a former apostolic delegate to the United States, will have to look for ways to save for the study of available resources and for the introduction of reforms regarding the structure and pay system [Vatican] personnel.

The book said this would cost more than 3,000 Vatican employees and more than 1,000 other employees.

## British Tug Ra Icelandic Boat Trawl Wires

LONDON, April 28 (Reuters).—The British fisheries protection tug Statesman, rammed the Icelandic patrol boat Ver today the disputed fishing grounds in Iceland, an Icelandic spokesman said.

But the Defense Ministry said the Statesman had only self-defense after the Ver tried to ram it. Denmark is to hold talks with Iceland.

Two days ago, the patrol boat Ver was seriously damaged, a collision with the tug Statesman. The dispute between the two countries has flared up again, the last week after a small hull in the so-called "red sea" in Icelandic waters was reported to be trying to ram British trawlers from fishing.

The Ver's first appearance in the dispute.

Earlier today, the patrol boat Odin cut the trawl wires of fishing boat St. Gertrud.



SHOWING THE WAY—A map of local roads aids motorists going through Hoechst, a suburb of Frankfurt. A traffic light with a long red phase, located across from the map, gives drivers an opportunity to see where they may have gone wrong.

July 1976



# News Analysis: Carter Emerges as the Most Likely to Succeed

By R.W. Apple Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter's decisive victory in the Pennsylvania primary has established him, at least for the moment, as the most likely Democratic nominee for president. The former Georgia governor's success in the preferential vote gave him the breakthrough in an industrial state he had sorely needed.

But even in his hour of victory yesterday, the shadow of Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota fell across Mr. Carter's path to the nomination. A poll of primary voters by The New York Times and CBS News showed that, if Sen. Humphrey's name had been on the ballot, he might well have won with about half the vote.

Mr. Carter and Sen. Humphrey are likely in the next 1 1/2 months to be the principal contestants for the nomination. Mr. Carter attempting to approach a majority of the delegates through further primary and caucus victories, Sen. Humphrey and his allies attempting to keep things fluid through favorite-son candidates and uncommitted slates.

What happened in Pennsylvania, however, cannot be encouraged. Sen. Humphrey's prospects of promoting a state-mate have depended, to a degree, on the ability of other, active candidates to drain strength away from Mr. Carter, and no one now seems potent enough to do so.

The Favorite

The results here make Mr. Carter the odds-on favorite in the primaries in Indiana, next Tuesday and in Nebraska on May 11, where he was already well-positioned.

In the Texas primary, to be held Saturday, the former Georgia governor must face his first favorite-son opponent, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen Jr. John White, the state agricultural commissioner, who is one of Sen. Bentsen's managers, conceded last

week that a Pennsylvania victory might give Mr. Carter a good chance in Texas.

Finally, in Michigan, whose primary falls on May 18, Mr. Carter will probably receive the politically valuable endorsement of Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers union. The endorsement has been desired several times.

Even if Mr. Woodcock remains silent, the Georgian's prospects in Michigan seem good. For all the stop-Carter rhetoric from union leaders here, the Times-CBS poll showed Mr. Carter as

the first choice of union members.

Mr. Carter's chances of success in the May and June primaries and caucuses would be further enhanced, of course, by the withdrawal of either or both of his two main active rivals, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, who finished second and third, respectively, in Pennsylvania.

Sen. Jackson has exhibited great staying power in the past, stubbornly refusing to pull out of the race in 1972 even when he admitted that his chances of

renomination had vanished. Rep. Udall has come this far despite losing every primary.

But both were crippled here, not only by their failure to stop Mr. Carter but also by the weaknesses in their own strategies, evident in the results in the Times-CBS poll.

Rep. Udall had nursed private hopes that he would somehow finish second in Pennsylvania, as he had in four earlier primary states. But he did not, largely because he was unable to break out of his largely suburban, liberal constituency into the mainstream of Democratic voters.

But in the western part of the state, where resentment against Philadelphia runs high, Sen. Jackson paid the price, trailing the Georgian by almost 2 to 1. Statewide, Mr. Carter capitalized on the unpopularity of Mayor Rizzo, whom he accused of boozing, running far ahead of Sen. Jackson among the 60 per cent of the voters who viewed Mayor Rizzo unfavorably.

By all indications, Mr. Carter's comments about neighborhood

"ethnic purity" played little role in the outcome.

For Mr. Carter, the demise of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama as a serious contender was a boon. Four years ago, the Alabama ran second here in the primary, with 21 per cent of the vote. Yesterday he ran fourth, with about half of that, and almost one-third of the 1972 Wallace voters, according to the poll, opted for Mr. Carter this time.

## Carter Is an Easy Winner, Jackson 2d in Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page 1)

more deeply committed to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, openly assembled a "stop-Carter movement."

In addition to the local endorsements here, Sen. Jackson was the direct beneficiary of the statewide organization of Gov. Shapp, who withdrew from the presidential race last month.

Furthermore, Mr. Carter came to Pennsylvania immediately after his remarks on "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods and his strong appeal in the black community was thought to be jeopardized.

Still, against this array of impediments, Mr. Carter continued the quiet-spoken, localistic campaign that brought him primary victories in New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, North Carolina, Illinois and Wisconsin.

He apologized for the "ethnic purity" statements, brought in several prominent black leaders who campaigned for him, picked up the endorsement of Mayor Flaherty and outspent his opponents on television and radio advertising.

Reps. Heinz, Green Win

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—Rep. John Heinz 3d of Pittsburgh, heir to the huge food-processing fortune, won a close race against former Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter

for the Republican nomination to succeed Sen. Hugh Scott, the Senate minority leader, who is retiring.

Rep. William Green of Philadelphia easily defeated state Sen. Jeanette Reihman of Easton for the Democratic nomination.

### SALT Session

GENEVA, April 28 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for 1 hour and 35 minutes today at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

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DIAMONDS  
A world-wide reputation for quality and reliability. Since 1828.  
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Also: Ten Free Diamond  
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full color catalog.  
**A. van MOPPE & SON**  
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM

## After Victory, Carter Speaks Of Party Unity, Healing Rifts

By Christopher Lydon

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter spoke in victory last night of healing divisions and reuniting the Democratic party, seeming to share the feeling among his top staff and cheering supporters that the Pennsylvania primary has almost sealed his presidential nomination.

"We've just completed the first phase of the presidential campaign of 1976 by wiping out every possible obstacle," Mr. Carter said before the ballroom crowd at the Sheraton Hotel crowded out his voice. "Now it's time," he went on, "to start thinking about other goals, like trying to bring together other elements of the Democratic party."

"We finally won at Gettysburg," Mr. Carter said today, United Press International reported. He predicted his victories in the popular vote and the delegate selection would propel him to a first-ballot convention victory.

The goal of the campaign this spring, Mr. Carter said, had been to win 1,000 convention delegates by the night of the last three primaries on June 8. "As of tonight, we've gone over the 400 mark," he proclaimed.

His campaign manager, Hamilton Jordan, said moments earlier, "We're not unbeatable. The people can stop us if they want to, but this makes the goal of 1,000 attainable."

Easier, Speedier

Mr. Jordan said that the popular victory here would make the bargaining for the remainder of the delegates a vastly easier and speedier process than expected.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington said last night after his defeat that he was planning to "restructure" his campaign in an attempt to take his message more directly to the public.

After congratulating Mr. Carter for having won the preferential contest, the 63-year-old senator said, "Naturally I am disappointed by the result." He added: "This has slowed our approach to the White House."

Declaring that he had "no excuses," he said the setback occurred simply because he did not get our message across.

Full-Scale Bid

Rep. Morris Udall said last night that despite his third-place finish he would continue a full-scale campaign for the nomination.

The Arizona congressman said he doubted that a limited campaign based on radio-television speeches, such as the one Sen. Jackson indicated he would wage, would be taken seriously.

In television interviews earlier last night, Mr. Carter spoke combatively about two rallying points for opposition, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

Awaiting Sen. Humphrey's move to enter the New Jersey primary or campaign for uncommitted delegates in that state, Mr. Carter said, "I've got a single delegate in New Jersey, but I have to fight me for it."

Of the labor leadership, which supported Sen. Jackson here, he said, "I've demonstrated I don't need the labor bosses."

Humphrey to Weigh Status

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Sen. Humphrey said today he may authorize an "exploratory committee" to assess whether he should become an active candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

With the "stop-Carter" movement failing in Pennsylvania, sources close to Sen. Humphrey indicated he will accede to requests that he take a more active role in the race.

In a television appearance, Sen. Humphrey, who was his party's presidential nominee in

## Ford Labels Reagan Views As Superficial

PORT WORTH, Texas, April 28 (AP)—President Ford, in a campaign speech today, questioned whether Republican challenger Ronald Reagan is equal to the burdens and responsibilities of the presidency.

Specifically, he accused Mr. Reagan of being superficial and irresponsible in his charge that the United States has fallen behind the Soviet Union in military capability.

U.S. military power has become the major issue between Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan, and the President has repeatedly said that the United States is No. 1 as he campaigned for votes in Saturday's Texas primary.

Without mentioning Mr. Reagan by name, Mr. Ford told a forum in Tyler that "we should exercise great caution before heeding the words of a man who obviously has no experience and little understanding of the complexity of national defense matters."

"I believe that a man who is campaigning for the highest office in the land must be willing to talk seriously about his policies and the consequences of his policies," Mr. Ford said.

The President offered what he said was a possible explanation for Mr. Reagan's charges when he said: "Having failed on the economic issue... I know there's a reason why a challenger will try to shift his attack. It's called second place. It makes you try harder—and swing wilder, too."

The President raised the defense issue again later in Port Worth in an address before a bar association group. "I pledge that we will keep America strong," he said. "Not strong for the sake of war—but strong for the sake of peace."

## Runway at Issue After Jet Crash In Virgin Islands

SAINT THOMAS, Virgin Islands, April 28 (AP)—The safety of the airport runway here became an issue today after an American Airlines jet crashed after landing yesterday. Officials said that 37 persons were dead or missing and 56 were reported injured.

Earlier, authorities put the death toll at 46.

Pilot groups have said that the 4,568-foot runway at Harry S. Truman Airport is too short for jets, even though it meets Federal Aviation Administration standards.

An American Airlines spokesman said that the runway is safe or the airline would not land there.

However, the spokesman said that the runway is shorter than jet runways at most other airports.

The crash was similar to one involving a Trans Caribbean Airlines Boeing 727 on Dec. 28, 1970, in which two persons were killed and 110 survived. That plane also overshot the runway and slid up a hill near yesterday's crash scene.

Federal aviation administrator John McLucas inspected the airport April 13 and the Virgin Islands Ports Authority presented him a \$50-million improvement proposal. FAA officials and airline representatives at the time described the airstrip as marginal in terms of safety.

## As High Court Strengthens Police

ORD IS SEEKING TOUGHEN LAWS ON NARCOTICS

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—President Ford, calling for drug abuse "a clear and present threat to the health and security of our nation," asked Congress yesterday to enact an "aggressive" new program to combat narcotics, including minimum mandatory sentences for traffickers.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court yesterday said it is constitutional to convict a person for a contraband such as drugs when undercover agents supply that person with

the drugs and other agents were the purchasers.

Three of the justices in the five-man majority said that as long as a defendant was "pre-disposed" to commit an illegal sale, no amount of government "misconduct" or involvement in the crime may bar the defendant's conviction.

The two other justices in the majority said that where the defendant is "pre-disposed" to commit a crime, "police overinvolvement in crime would have to reach a demonstrable level of outrageousness before it could bar conviction."

They also noted that cases in which police "overinvolvement" would be sufficiently "outrageous" to bar a conviction would be "rare," if in fact there would be any such cases at all.

The ruling substantially strengthens the power of law enforcement on narcotics, where use of undercover agents and informers is the major tool.

In his message to Congress, President Ford said that the nation "had not won the war on drugs" and that, in fact, previous gains in reducing the abuse of narcotics were now being lost. "In human terms," Mr. Ford declared, drug abuse has become "a national tragedy."

The President asked Congress to give its first attention to stronger action against the drug trafficker.

Nothing that most convicted traffickers in heroin and similar drugs now receive short sentences or no sentences at all, he asked Congress to legislate sentences of at least three years for a first offense and six years for a second offense, or selling to a minor.

Mr. Ford said that the purpose of this proposal "is not to impose vindictive punishment, but to protect society from those who prey upon it and to deter others who might be tempted to sell drugs."

The President asked Congress

to enable judges to deny bail for defendants arrested for drug trafficking if they have previously been convicted of a drug felony, are presently on parole, are non-resident aliens, were arrested while in possession of a false passport or are fugitives.

He also asked for a change in the law allowing officials to seize boats, aircraft and other vehicles and property used to smuggle drugs up to a value of \$10,000. The current ceiling is \$2,500.

The President asked for a law requiring the forfeiture of cash or other personal property found in the possession of a narcotics violator.

He announced that he is establishing two new Cabinet committees. One would deal with law enforcement and the other would be concerned with drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Mr. Ford also said he would order a tax enforcement program, saying, "We know that many of the biggest drug dealers do not pay taxes on the enormous profits they make on this criminal activity."

U.S. Army Tells Of LSD Laxity

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—U.S. Army investigators say researchers violated Pentagon rules for more than a decade in its experiments with LSD. In some cases, the Army did not tell subjects what they were taking, or that they were taking anything.

The investigators concluded that the LSD experiments "disregarded moral and ethical standards of conduct governing the use of humans in research."

A 269-page report by the Army Inspector General's office summed up its investigation of experiments with LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs on soldiers and foreign nationals, dating back to the mid-1950s.

Burmese Guerrillas Kill 45 on Ferryboat

RANGOON, April 28 (AP)—Anti-government Karen guerrillas attacked a ferryboat, killing 45 passengers and wounding 75 others near Pasa, in Burma's Karen State, government sources said today.

The boat was plying the Andaman Sea between Pasa and Shwegon yesterday when the guerrillas opened fire from the shore, the sources said. A police guard on board returned fire, and the boat continued to its destination with the dead and wounded, which included women and children. About 50 passengers escaped injury.

3 U.S. Ambassadors Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—The Senate today unanimously approved new U.S. ambassadors to Lebanon, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait.

By voice vote, it approved Frank Macrone, currently the second highest official in the U.S. Embassy in Egypt, as ambassador to Kuwait. Francis Meloy Jr., former U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, was approved as ambassador to Lebanon. Thomas Byrne, former U.S. ambassador to Norway, was approved as ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

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## KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOUKKALA REGION

BUREAU DES MARCHES

EL-JADIDA

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 45/76

OPEN AS OF AUGUST 2, 1976

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region wishes to equip—in the context of the Hydro-Agricultural development project in the Doukkala over-service area—the second stage of irrigation of 20, 22 and 23 sectors of the Zemamra project, representing a surface total of 11,800 ha. These Public Works projects are a result of the various international financing agreements.

The present competition concerns the furnishing and installation of mobile equipment of irrigation by aspersion in the 20, 22 and 23 sectors of the Zemamra project.

Interested contractors wishing to submit their bids are invited to withdraw the competition file from the management's office of the O.R.M.V.A.D., El-Jadida, before August 2, 1976, noon.

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Calls In Party Heads

Portugal's President Seeks To Stave Off Political Crisis

LISBON, April 28 (UPI)—President Francisco de Costa Gomes intervened today in an effort to stave off a crisis that threatened to destroy Portugal's caretaker government and force the hand of the Socialists on their vow to rule alone.

In swift response to an offer by the Popular Democrats to resign from the coalition, the President summoned all major party leaders to Belem presidential palace for urgent talks.

During the morning he held separate sessions with conservative leader Diogo Freitas do Amaral and Socialist chief Mario Soares. He called for similar talks with Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal and Popular Democrat chief Francisco Sa Carneiro in the afternoon.

Cabinet Summoned  
As these talks progressed, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo called his Cabinet into emergency session to discuss the crisis, but the two Popular Democratic ministers did not attend.

A party spokesman said their absence did not mean they had left the government, but that it was considered "more appropriate" for them to stay away until the crisis was resolved.

Mr. Freitas do Amaral, leader of the Social Democratic Center, said his talks with Mr. Costa Gomes centered on the political impasse that emerged from Sunday's indecisive legislative elections and his party's reaction to

the move by the Popular Democrats.

The conservative leader called Mr. Sa Carneiro's action "inconvenient" and said he hoped the provisional government would be able to survive until presidential elections are held June 27.

Socialist Position  
The Popular Democrats offered the resignation of their two ministers in the coalition Cabinet last night in response to a Socialist vow to form a minority government of Socialists, independents and military officers after the presidential elections.

"We do not want to unchain a crisis, but in face of the election results and the political positions since assumed we felt obliged to put our [ministerial] posts at the disposition of the Prime Minister," Mr. Sa Carneiro told newsmen.

His move was widely seen as a play aimed at forcing the Socialists to withdraw from their decision to rule alone if asked by the President after the elections.

The Popular Democrats added to the Socialists' discomfort by announcing they would support army chief Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes as their candidate for president. Gen. Eanes, one of the key figures to emerge after the defeat of pro-Communist military revolt last November, has wide support in the military hierarchy.

Portugal and NATO  
LISBON, April 28 (NYT)—The navy chief of staff said yesterday that he expected Portugal to be fully reintegrated into the Atlantic alliance as a result of Sunday's elections, which will lead to a new civilian government, almost certainly excluding the Communists.

Adm. Augusto Souto Silva Cruz said in an interview that while his country had remained committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since the revolution two years ago, it was understandable that some secrets were withheld while the Communists held important posts.

Printers' Strike, Lockout Close German Papers  
BONN, April 28 (UPI)—A printers' wage dispute closed down all 450 West German daily newspapers today. The printers walked out of most newspapers and the employers locked printers out of others.

Striking printers seeking pay increases of at least 140 marks (\$54) a month shut down most newspapers in large cities. Printing plants also were struck. The printers' union said the strike would continue until its demands are met.

The printers walked out of most of the bigger newspapers at 3 p.m., halting publication of late editions this afternoon.

Presses were left idle in West Berlin, Bonn, Cologne, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hannover, Dusseldorf, Essen, Dortmund and other large cities.

Numerous smaller newspapers were not struck, but at 6 p.m. employers acting together declared a lockout of printers.

West Germany has 450 daily newspapers, of which 213 have a circulation of less than 10,000, according to the government press office.

Zionism Assailed By Russia at UN  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 28 (AP)—The Soviet Union said yesterday that Zionism should be "universally condemned" along with the white minority regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa during the United Nations' "Decade Against Racism."

Soviet delegate Sergei Smirnov made this statement to the Economic and Social Council, which is considering a move by black African nations—backed by Egypt and other Third World countries—to restore U.S. and West European support for the Decade by limiting it to its original target, the southern African white regimes.

The Western nations withdrew their support from the UN program last November after an Arab-led Third World majority pushed through a General Assembly resolution declaring Zionism a form of racism and thus making Israel a target of the Decade.

Top Hanoi Aides Win Jobs in Vote  
SAIGON, April 28 (UPI)—Senior members of the North Vietnamese Politburo were elected and national personalities in South Vietnam gained National Assembly seats by overwhelming majorities Sunday in the country's first nationwide elections in 30 years, officials announced today.

At least 98 per cent of the eligible voters in Hanoi and Saigon gave a resounding mandate to the acknowledged national leaders, election officials said.



OOO-OOO—Simultaneous lefts hit home as two 7-year-olds battled in the 55-pound division of the Toronto park department's annual boxing tournament.

As Fighting Slackens in Beirut  
Candidates Campaign for Lebanese Vote

BEIRUT, April 28 (UPI)—Fighting in central Beirut died down today and Lebanon's presidential hopefuls took advantage of the lull to step up their campaigning for election Saturday.

Muslim and Christian gunmen traded rocket and machine-gun fire in the port area and the city center. But combat slackened from overnight battles, when both sides fired mortar, rocket and anti-aircraft shells across confrontation lines.

Presidential candidate Raymond Edde held a series of talks with parliamentary groups and politicians, including Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

After the hour-long meeting, Mr. Jumblatt did not officially endorse Mr. Edde's candidacy, but noted "Edde is our friend."

The leftist chief repeated his opposition to Saturday's presidential election "because it has not given the deputies enough time to discuss the situation."

Mr. Jumblatt had set a May 2 deadline for presidential elections but reversed his position when parliament's Rules Committee set Saturday as the date for the house to choose a new head of state.

Mr. Jumblatt said that at least 10 more days were needed for consultations, but that the leftist parties would discuss a final decision on the election at a meeting later today.

[Tonight, the leftist parties called for postponement of Saturday's election, Reuters reported.]

[They issued a statement accusing Syria of exerting pressure to influence parliament in the selection of a new president.]

[The statement did not propose any new date for the election.]

Political Understanding  
Central bank governor Elias Sarkis, Mr. Edde's chief rival for the presidency, said at a news conference that his first act in office would be "to call on all parties in the conflict to declare an end to the civil war."

Only political understanding can bring stability to the country," Mr. Sarkis said that he supported sections of the leftist reform program, but he refused to present a governmental program "because we do not have a presidential system."

Asked if he would call in foreign troops to enforce a ceasefire, he said, "I will not make my election dependent on answering this question."

Mr. Sarkis received renewed support after President Suleiman Franjeh met with Christian leaders Pierre Gemayel and Camille Chamoun.

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Mr. Gemayel repeated his endorsement of Mr. Sarkis and said of his allies that "there is complete agreement in views among us."

Investment Fund Set By Arab League States  
RABAT, April 28 (UPI)—The Arab League nations have decided to set up a \$60-million investment fund to enhance economic cooperation among the league's 21 members, it was announced today.

The league's finance and trade ministers agreed last night to place the fund's headquarters in Abu Dhabi. The fund will provide member nations with short-term, low-interest loans.

City for the Rich  
On one subtheme of the discussion, "Is Paris becoming a city for the rich only?" there was general agreement that it is.

Speakers noted that, between 1954 and 1968, high rents had driven out 123,000, or 26 per cent, of the workers and artisans in the city. They were replaced mainly by middle-level supervisory personnel and executives, a 40-per-cent increase.

The same high rents, the speakers said, were forcing out the elderly poor and blocking the entry of low-salaried young with children.

With John Lindsay as Guest Expert

Parisians Talk Over the City's Problems

By Jack Moner

PARIS, April 28 (UPI)—Parisians and a former mayor of New York City, John Lindsay, traded horror stories today on the problems of big cities. Mr. Lindsay felt the woes of Paris were relatively so tame that the French should cry: "Vive la difference."

Nevertheless, the Parisians were able to outline an array of problems that are rarely presented here in public in organized form. The fact that the discussion was being held, a speaker said, was an "alarm signal" on the dangers facing the city.

The occasion was a round table talk on "Saving the Inner Cities," promoted by the daily newspaper France-Soir and the French National Federation of Real Estate Agents. The inspiration for the meeting was the widespread destruction and construction in Paris in recent years that is changing the city's appearance and the nature of its population.

A peak of about 1,000 persons attended the daylong discussion at the Palais des Congrès, but a few hundred of them were driven out when students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, France's leading architecture school, distributed tracts and threw firecrackers. Mr. Lindsay, no stranger to urban dissent, grinned throughout the incident.

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John Lindsay

Meanwhile, Paris's population is dropping. It declined by 500,000 between 1954 and last year, from 2,850,000 to 2,350,000.

Yet, 64,000 new dwellings remain vacant. The reason, it was suggested, is an average price of \$,000 francs (about \$1,300) a square meter of floor space in new apartments.

Many of the new apartment buildings are what the French consider skyscrapers. A speaker noted that there are now 300 buildings of more than 17 stories in a city once characterized by buildings of only 6 or 7 stories.

Sen. Pierre-Christien Thistinger, a former City Council president, or "mayor," of Paris and now a state secretary in the Interior Ministry, called the situation "a disaster."

Egypt Wreck Kills 11  
CAIRO, April 28 (Reuters)—Eleven persons were killed and 52 injured yesterday when two cars of a passenger train went off the rails and crashed upside down at a village in the Nile delta.

Tunisia, Libya Agree To Curb Hostile Press  
TUNIS, April 28 (UPI)—Tunisia and Libya agreed to curb their mutual hostile press campaign as of midnight yesterday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The agreement appears partly the result of another North African summit in Mauritania.

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*John Lindsay*



## ART MARKET

### Struggling to Sell Prints

by Souren Melikian

3 April 28 (IHT).—Of all market categories, graphics hit hardest by the economic crisis in the fall of 1973. Here today showed that story is still in difficulty. In the new Hotel Drouot, the sale of modern artists' etchings, the sale offered by Jacques Villon, made 754 francs. Ludicrously, five was one of Moïse's very finest graphics, a woodcut done in 1914, years in the margins hardly from the value of the work. In any case, the dedication to French art, Jean Cocteau more up for the years. The of 325 francs hardly did to the work. Later for Kislings have plumbed because of some of his paintings—dubs in the of many professionals—teen flooding the French. Disillusioned Japanese have been attempting to themselves of the Kislings ought to enthusiastically early '70s. One good price was paid for the cubist Albert an artist of great talent of the first rank. An

etching done in 1914, "Amazons," and dedicated to Cocteau, went for 5,155 francs to an Italian collector.

#### Picasso Works

When it came to Picasso graphics, prices tumbled. The first one, a combination etching and aquatint, was in Picasso's best cubist style. It went up to 11,880 francs, only because expert dealer Marcel Lecomte kept bidding against the Italian collector, who was bidding for the hammer. "I couldn't let it go at that price," meaning the 6,000 francs it would have made if he, Lecomte, had not chimed in. Even so, 11,880 francs is about a third under the bare minimum for such a work last year.

Lower still were prices for two works from the famous Volland suite. The first, an etching showing a gothic woman uncovering a reclining woman, went for 4,444 francs, about a third of the going price last year. The second, a dry point, "Wounded Minotaur VI," went for 3,364 francs, a fourth or a fifth of what it could have been expected to make in late 1974.

In contrast, 19th and early 20th-century graphics, held their own today. A series of Théodore Géricault lithographs, done in

One of two French soup tureens sold by Christie's in Geneva for 2,052,000 Swiss francs.



1820, executed on so-called "autographic board," a semi-mechanical process, ranged between 700 and 800 francs—the usual bracket. A lovely series of Camille Pissarro landscapes in a late (1920) printing—late printings being looked down upon by collectors and dealers—varied from 930 to 2,440 francs. These are excellent prices by accepted standards.

Period impressions sold better. A Pissarro print of women bathing, dated 1897 and printed on bluish paper, went for 4,640 francs. Even in this category there were one or two weak

spots. Marcel Lecomte got the bargain of the day when he bid 580 francs for Suzanne Valadon's "Marie in Her Tub," a 1908 etching. The normal auction price would be closer to 1,000 francs. In the trade, the price could go up to 2,000 francs.

The overall impression today was of a sagging market with sluggish bidding. It took all auctioneer's determination to keep up the pace. The time is ripe for collectors—speculation is waning and Drouot sales like this offer excellent opportunities to the nonprofessional.

Competition for foreign markets continues between the two major London auction houses.

Christie's held its finest silver sale ever in Geneva Monday and yesterday, a sale which made a record total of over 7 million Swiss francs, twice the previous silver sale record.

Only 15 per cent of the pieces offered failed to reach their reserves. And German silver made very high prices.

A soup tureen, weighing 4.9 kilograms, made by Jakob Wambacher of Augsburg, went for 183,800 Swiss francs. A marvelous bowl and cover with dragon-shaped handles (1.5 kilos), made by Johan Gruno of Hamburg, was bought for 75,600 Swiss francs by a German dealer.

The same dealer also bought a rare and beautiful silver gift toilet set (3.4 kilos) by Johan Erhard Heugelin II of Augsburg for 54,000 Swiss francs.

According to Géza von Habsburg, one of Christie's Geneva

directors, these prices reflect the general prosperity of the German market. French silver was also sought after. A pair of soup tureens (19.4 kilos), unsigned but probably made by Thomas Germain, among the finest pieces of French silver seen at auction in recent years, went to a Geneva resident for 2,052,000 Swiss francs.

When of high quality, Portuguese silver sold well too. Among the buyers were a Brazilian collector and a Spanish dealer; the latter paid 42,200 francs for a silver and ever (2 kilos) made in Lisbon about 1700.

Prices for English silver were irregular with 19th-century pieces selling at higher levels than ever. But 17th and 18th-century silver, whose market is primarily in England, did not do as well, reflecting the current reluctance of British dealers to pay high prices.

Meanwhile in Amsterdam Sotheby's was having its moment of glory with the sale, on the same days, of the B. de Geus van Den Heuvel collection at Sotheby's Mak van Waay. An interior scene by Adriaen van Ostade brought 705,000 guilders, a world record for the 17th-century artist. Another record price—354,400 guilders—was paid for "Peasant Wedding" by Pieter Jacobs Savaris, dated 1615. Both pictures are genre scenes of a minor order, reflecting the continuing tendency in various parts of Europe to buy national art because it is national art, never mind the aesthetic merits.

By William Weaver

MILAN, April 28 (IHT).—Drama at La Scala continues on two fronts. On the one hand, the general manager, Paolo Grassi, is spending hours with the mayor and the city council in embattled meetings, to defend his administration and to insist on the seriousness of his tendered resignation. In a country where the government is virtually out of office, it is unrealistic to demand the immediate passage of a special law to refinance a theater, even a theater like La Scala. All Grassi wants now is a firm promise. But in Italy these days firm promises are hard to come by.

Meanwhile, every evening La Scala opens its doors and presents a performance. The latest to open is a new production of "Der Rosenkavalier," an opera that has been about from the Milan stage for 15 years—since Karajan conducted here with Elisabeth Schwarzkopf as the Marschallin.

The conductor, this time, is a newcomer: Carlos Kleiber, known to Italians largely through his but spectacularly successful recordings. His Scala debut has also been a spectacular success.

Unusually Urgent

At times, especially at the very beginning, his is an unusually urgent, almost hectic reading of the score. At times, too, he misjudges La Scala's acoustics and the orchestra's sheer volume makes the singer hard to follow (the last-act trio was particularly loud), but

Prehistoric Campsite Discovered in Israel

JERUSALEM, April 28 (AP).—Archaeologists have uncovered a prehistoric campsite which they say is one of the oldest in the Middle East.

"We have found living floors and butchering floors dating from the lower Paleolithic period, about 500,000 years old," Moshe Fraumits of the Israeli Department of Antiquities said yesterday. "It is one of only two or three such sites in the Mediterranean region."

Mr. Fraumits and Abraham Ronen of Haifa University found the remains 35 feet below the surface of a stone quarry near Evron, not far from the coastal city of Nahariya.

Kleiber can also show a light hand; and the opera's opening, the 10 or 15 minutes of amorous play, was engaging without being coy. The tender scenes—like the presentation of the rose and the final love duet—were delicately drawn, and the Scala orchestra, notably the winds, played seductively and fluently, as if they played this opera as regularly as the Viennese do.

Evelyn Lear, in Otto Sobek's generally conventional staging, is a moving, but unfussy Marschallin, a sensible woman of shifting humors, living through the final day of her affair with Octavian in full command of her life.

Trio Matched

Her sad monologue in Act I is only a brief mood, a moment later she is ready to make plans, to go on. Brigitte Fassbender, apart from some over-broad clowning here and there—is an impulsive,

attractive youth and Lucia Popp a sweet Sophie.

This fine trio was matched by the impressive Ochs of Hans Sotin. Never grotesque, Sotin at the end of the work assumed a Falstaff-like stature. It was a rare pleasure to hear his music accurately and appealingly sung, with none of the bluster and belting that too often mark an Ochs interpretation. Raymond Wolansky, the Paninal, also sang with unerring intonation and lovely tone.

For the smaller roles La Scala's comprimarios displayed their admirable command of German (except, of course, Veriano Luchetti, who was the lyrical Italian tenor). Jürgen Rose's sets are handsome, traditional. They seem built to last, and—to judge by the audience's warm reception—this "Rosenkavalier" is unlikely now to be absent for any long period.

### In London, Kiri Te Kanawa Tackles Another Tough Role

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 28 (IHT).—No other young singer in recent seasons has so captured the hearts of London opera-goers as the New Zealand soprano, Kiri Te Kanawa, and no other has advanced so rapidly to the big roles—the countess in "The Marriage of Figaro," Elvira in "Don Giovanni," Amelia in "Simon Boccanegra," Desdemona in "Otello" and Marguerite in "Faust."

She added another tough one to her repertoire at Covent Garden Monday night, tackling Tiziana in a revival of the Royal Opera's Peter Hall production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin." The transition from the innocent, impulsive, dreamy, love-stricken adolescent of Act I and II to the mature, poised, wealthy, fashionable matron of Act III is one of the most formidable challenges, both vocally and dramatically, of the entire soprano repertoire, and Miss Te Kanawa met it courageously, intelligently—and successfully.

Hardly surprisingly, she is not immediately a great Tiziana. There were too many moments Monday night when her stage direction was showing, especially in the early acts where she did not quite capture or project the elusive balance between boldness and fragility that makes Tiziana one of the most engaging females in all opera. But this should come as familiarity breeds fluency and confidence. All is well, and the final scene is already very fine.

There was much else to enjoy in this revival, sensitively and urgently conducted by Kazimierz Kord, notably the Eugene Onegin of Benjamin Luxon, too light of voice for the final scenes, but vividly characterized, and Stuart Burrows's tastefully drawn and tastefully sung Lensky.

A special and rare virtue was the intelligible English of all concerned. Almost every word—too many of them ill-chosen from a singer's point of view—came over the orchestra with admirable and sometimes embarrassing clarity. Which just goes to show that it can be done—although it seldom is.

### N. Y. Entertainment: A Royal 'Henry V'

YORK, April 28 (IHT).—It is how critics for The New York Times rate new film productions:

#### Plays

"Henry V," directed by Terry Jones, is the Royal Shakespeare Company's definitive staging of the play. Clive Barnes says it is "to history what Peter O'Toole was to romance." Clive says it was originally in England along with IV Parts I and II. Unlikely, it proved too expensive to bring the complete trilogy. Barnes mentions this fact, but it is a little difficult to full brilliance of this production of Alan Howard's eloquent portrayal of

Henry out of their context." He adds, "Hands is an extraordinarily clever director and Howard is triumphant; it is the finest performance of his very considerable career." In this play Shakespeare made the fullest use of the mystery and mechanism of the theater.

#### Films

"Stay Hungry," directed by Bob Rafelson, isn't all bad, Vincent Canby says, "it just seems that way when it pretends to be more eccentric than it is and to have more on its mind than it actually does." Some of the "awfully good things" in it are: its picture of the new "go-getting South" where old money lives in harmony with new, and performatives by Jeff Bridges as the oddball son of

Birmingham, Ala., gentry, by Sally Field as his something less than blueblood mistress and by Arnold Schwarzenegger as a Mr. Universe contestant. What's bad, according to Canby, is that Rafelson and Charles Gaines, who wrote the original novel and with Rafelson worked on the screenplay, "have made a cluttered movie whose rapidity is exposed as soon as the clutter is removed." Though "the clutter does keep our attention it has the air of a story repeated by someone who has forgotten the point he set out to make."

#### Tourists in Philippines

MANILA, April 28 (AP).—The Philippines earned \$755 million from tourists' expenditures during the past 10 years, the central bank said today.

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## Kissinger in Africa...

In the major policy address of his African tour, Secretary of State Kissinger has gone far to restore the traditional U.S. commitment to self-determination, majority rule, racial equality and human rights. Speaking in Zambia, Kissinger said with force and clarity a great many things that President Kaunda and other African leaders have long been waiting to hear convincingly from the U.S. government.

On the most explosive problems of a rapidly changing subcontinent, the secretary was emphatic: The United States is "wholly committed to help bring about a rapid, just and African solution" in Rhodesia; it will urge South Africa to fix a timetable for self-determination in Namibia, under UN supervision and with participation by African groups now banned there; and insist on the end of apartheid in South Africa.

For the first time, Kissinger avowed sup-

port "in the strongest terms" for Britain's recent proposals for negotiations leading to African majority rule in Rhodesia within two years. He seemed especially determined to quash any hopes of Rhodesia's white régime for U.S. support "at any stage in its conflict with African liberation movements." On the contrary, he said, "it will face our unrelenting opposition until a negotiated settlement is achieved."

As part of that opposition, he promised that the administration would again this year urge Congress to repeal the Byrd Amendment, which authorized importation of Rhodesian chrome in violation of the UN sanctions against the Salisbury regime for which the United States voted. He also disclosed a \$12.5-million aid program for Mozambique and promised help for other countries bordering Rhodesia whose economies would suffer if they enforced the UN sanctions and closed their frontiers.

## ...A Forward Policy

These are major strides forward for a U.S. policy on southern Africa that has seemed for the last seven years to favor in many ways the bolstering of white supremacy, for all the official statements to the contrary. And on this occasion, Kissinger did not try, as he had during Angola's civil war, to frighten the Africans with the specter of Soviet hegemony. He confined himself to a brief warning against any outside interference in Africa or the pursuit of "bloc policies."

It is already evident, from Kissinger's receptions in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, that African leaders are still prepared to cooperate with the United States if it sup-

ports their prime objective of majority rule in southern Africa. They will understandably be looking for a prompt follow-through on his Lusaka commitments, especially for action on such matters as repeal of the Byrd Amendment, and for the detailing of proposals for aid and conditions of trade promised for the UN Conference on Trade and Development next month.

But Kissinger has made an impressive if belated attempt to atone for past U.S. blunders in Africa—some of his making—and to establish a climate for mutually advantageous relations with a part of the world that the United States can no longer ignore in safety.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Students, Jobs and Protests

The strikes and demonstrations by French university students are an answer, of sorts, to the latest of their government's perennial attempts to reform education. The outburst was peculiarly French, but it springs from perplexities that are a matter of concern in U.S. universities as well. What happens when graduates find themselves highly trained for jobs that do not exist, or for fields that are severely overcrowded? The distress among recent graduates, both in the United States and in Europe, is aggravated by the recession. Unemployment is always highest among the young. But even when the recovery accelerates and more jobs open up, they will not necessarily be the jobs for which the universities have prepared their students to work.

That generates a particularly intense political issue in France, where a university degree has conventionally carried the implicit promise of a job—and not only any job, but the appropriate job. The French university system has been rapidly expanded over the past two decades, but the liberal arts continue to have more prestige than technical and commercial subjects, and the arts continue to draw more than half the students. The customary career for a liberal arts graduate has been to teach. But in France, as in the United States, there are no longer enough teaching jobs to accommodate the rising numbers of highly qualified young people whom the universities are turning out.

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The French government is trying to fashion a remedy by limiting access to the arts degree, steering more young people into other fields, and consulting with industries on the specialties most likely to offer opportunities. The secretary of state for the universities defends this plan by pointing out that its whole purpose is to "combat unemployment among the young intellectuals." But the young intellectuals are not grateful. On the contrary, they have been striking, demonstrating, signing manifestoes and throwing rocks at the police.

To an outsider it looks very much as if they wanted two incompatible things: the freedom to choose a field without the severe numerical limits that used to be applied, but also the traditional assurance of the right job guaranteed at the end of one's educa-

tion. The students themselves see it in terms of ideology. The oppressive authority of the state is being used to force them into subjects that they do not choose to study, according to them, and the universities are being turned into training schools for big business. The parties of the left have predictably wheeled themselves into position behind the students. It is another interesting example of the French custom of using extremely radical rhetoric to pursue totally conservative purposes.

Most of the other major countries in Europe have avoided France's present embarrassments by continuing to limit drastically the numbers of youngsters who have access to higher education. After the great expansion of its universities over the past two decades, France now stands somewhere around the midpoint between the two extremes represented by Britain and the United States. The proportion of young Frenchmen who attend universities is almost twice the British rate, but less than half the U.S. rate.

U.S. politicians can give silent thanks that a different tradition obtains here. Americans have generally believed—and they are right—that there are almost no limits to the benefits that education confers on both individuals and the country. But nobody makes any very specific promises to the student. You get your degree and you take your chances in the world. The new graduate's hunt for a job is seen here as his or her own responsibility, not the university's or, even less, the state's.

And yet the recent excesses and errors of academic judgment in the United States invite attention. The tremendous expansion of the U.S. graduate schools has given the country an army of highly trained young scholars vastly larger than the capacity of the academic world to absorb them. So the French dilemma will not seem quite so strange to Americans today as it might have several years ago. The twin trends toward greater specialization in the universities and underemployment on graduation raise questions to which the U.S. universities do not have much of an answer. It may well turn out, over the next decade, that the attempt to match education realistically to careers is the most profoundly difficult responsibility that the universities will have to carry.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Perception and Africa

Mr. Kissinger did not promise any military aid to help liberate southern Africa... It can only be assumed that he is confident the measures the United States is prepared to take will generate enough pressure against those regimes... There is still the possibility of those measures not bringing about the desired goals and, as much as the U.S. government is opposed to involvement of outside powers in African affairs, such involvement may be inevitable.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 29, 1903

WASHINGTON—Apprehension is felt in naval circles regarding the prediction recently made in London that the struggle for the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine will be precipitated by Germany when the German naval program is completed. The prediction by Adm. Dewey that America's next war will be with Germany has been recalled.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1928

CHICAGO—This city, which is fast becoming famous as the stamping ground of the boldest criminals in the world, has just had another amazing episode added to its record and the present crime wave reached its climax last night when a band of desperadoes, equipped with a machine gun, murdered William McGwigin, a 26-year-old State Attorney.



## Choosing a Warlord in Moscow

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The argument which seemed to have been won lately by the Moscow hawks could be reopened as the Kremlin begins the difficult process of choosing a new defense minister. The surface issue is whether the post should go to a military man, as it has in the past, or to a civilian, as the Kremlin doves urged when it last became vacant. The deeper issue is the extent to which the military should be allowed to influence the Kremlin's long-term policies and to preempt the decisions of the political leadership.

Before Marshal Andrei Grechko, whose death has now made the post vacant, was appointed defense minister nine years ago, the decision had hung in the balance for two weeks while the Kremlin factions were jockeying for position. Grechko's competitor for the job, Soviet defense industry boss Dmitri Ustinov, was then, and still is, the head of the Soviet military-industrial complex. He is hardly the personification of a dove—but he is a civilian. His job was to give the military what they needed. But he also had to try to control their appetite, to look critically at their requests, and to shoot down their demands in the Politburo when they were excessive—as the demands of the military always are, in East and West.

### Struggle

What little became known in the West of the Kremlin struggle at that time received ample confirmation later, as new patterns became discernible in the permanent Moscow conflict between hawks and doves on defense spending and the diversion of defense funds to civilian projects. While Brezhnev tried to restrain the military, Grechko kept urging the need for greater defense strength in speeches and articles which sometimes came close to constituting a public challenge to the Kremlin politicians. Even some Western skeptics who had always maintained that there were no real differences between the politicians and the military in Moscow, that both were equally determined to bring about the downfall of the West, began to have second thoughts.

With the slowing down of the pace of détente after the fall of Nixon, the Moscow hawks began to gain ground. They gained new strength from Brezhnev's repeated boasts of illness, which left him little energy to fight his opponents. The gradual hardening of Soviet policy which followed was due to the complex interplay of political factors in Moscow as well as in Washington, including the U.S. election campaign. But the net result of it all was a retreat of the forces generally identified with Brezhnev and an upsurge of the hawks' rep-

resentation in the public mind by Grechko.

In this change in the balance of forces in Moscow no small role was played by Gen. Viktor Kulikov, 54, the chief of the general staff that Grechko was grooming to become his successor. Kulikov threw himself with gusto into the Kremlin struggle and revealed, in the process, some of the issues which have preoccupied the Soviet leadership. These are also the issues which would enter into any debate on whether Kulikov or a civilian appointee should become minister of defense.

### Policy Debate

Kulikov first showed his hand in a Pravda article, published over a year ago, which was ostensibly a review of a book on the role of the general staff in the early years of this century. The article was a disguised contribution to the Kremlin policy debate, using the lessons of history to urge a greatly increased role for the general staff in the making of the country's defense policy. But the role of the military could be increased only at the cost of reducing the role of the politicians.

As Brezhnev's position gradually weakened, Kulikov returned to the charge in a military journal last year, this time drawing on the more recent lessons of World War II and spelling out his policy demands more directly. The importance of the general staff, he argued, had grown in World War II, and this had shown itself "even more emphatically" since then. Stressing the relevance of the lessons of the past in the shaping of present policies, he urged the creation of a new system of "strategic leadership" which it was clear from his description, would give the military a greater peacetime role.

In stressing the importance of creating a "strategic reserve" and of ensuring a "quantitative and qualitative superiority over the adversary," he was arguing for the allocation of greater resources to the military. He was also addressing the politicians when he called for "realism" in strategic planning, urging an "objective" view of the economic and military potential of both sides. In the context of the Soviet debate, this was a protest against the attempt by some members of the political leadership to limit defense spending.

By the end of last year the new five-year plan, with its greater emphasis on the role of heavy industry, which produces the weapons the military want, made it clear that the hard-line argument had prevailed. The Soviet role in Angola showed how the new line was affecting foreign policy.

The slowing down of the SALT

negotiations is due to these trends in Moscow as well as to the political exigencies of the U.S. election year. It is difficult to say whether the chicken or the egg came first. But the growing concern evident in Moscow at the damage this could do to détente suggests that the Kremlin doves are beginning to stir again.

Grechko's demise gives them an opportunity to fill this post with a civilian, whether Ustinov or someone else, to regain some of the ground they have lost, and to begin a gradual process of rebuilding their strength. By the same token, the appointment of a military man, whether Kulikov or someone else, would be another in the series of setbacks they have lately suffered.

Still, the Senate committee report says that the CIA had covert relationships with "about 50 American journalists or employees of U.S. media organizations" until February, 1976, and continues to have relationships with more than half of those.

It said that "more than a dozen U.S. news organizations and commercial publishing houses formally provided cover for CIA agents abroad. A few of these organizations were unaware that they provided this cover."

This invites the inference that most of these "news organizations" and "commercial publishing houses" knowingly provided cover for spies and still do so, thus leaving the reader without a clue as to which "news orga-

PARIS—It is not too early to analyze the latest episode in the history of the European monetary system.

Once again loud voices are likely to be raised against the international monetary disorder, the chaotic state of the market, the absence of any fixed standard of reference—as if the writing of any new Bretton Woods agreements would, with the wave of a magic wand, bring the return to an economically ordered world.

What is often forgotten is that it is extremely difficult to write love into a marriage contract or part the oceans with a subpoena.

The Rambouillet agreements have proven unworkable, lament many observers. But what else could they have expected? Who could have read anything more into these records than what was there: a declaration of good intentions (which, it should be pointed out, was in itself an excellent thing) and not a sort of "open sesame" that would instantly solve any crisis. Indeed, as a U.S. official said afterwards, the Rambouillet agreements were only "an empty bag" that must now be filled.

In this regard it is amusing to recall some headlines invoking the "death" of the Bretton Woods agreements—some of which apparently never existed. The capacity for self-deception occasionally reaches extraordinary heights.

### No Miracles

The most flagrant example of this tendency to mistake our wishes for facts is found in past analyses concerning parity rates. There are no miracles in the world of economics. Sooner or later economic laws must exert themselves.

In 1975 inflation reached 5 per cent in West Germany, 7 per cent in the United States, 10 per cent in France, 20 per cent in Italy and 25 per cent in Britain. To imagine that these enormous differences would have no effect on the exchange market is yet another example of this power of self-deception.

The fact that economic factors do not have an immediate impact on exchange rates can be misleading. Exchange rates, moreover, are especially vulnerable to psychological pressures: It takes a certain amount of time for dealers in the market to feel the effects of what has happened. But when they do react, the result is shattering, often brutal. This is the moment when an economic crisis begins. The process of economic dislocation

## In Overseas Operations

## Newsman as U.S. Spy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In its censored report on the overseas operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities confirms that the CIA has been using U.S. reporters, academics, and even religious leaders, as paid spies, but refuses to disclose the names of those involved.

Moreover, according to the committee, this practice is still going on, and all efforts by officials of the universities, churches and the media to get the facts so that the practice can be stopped have been evaded by the CIA for years.

This raises troubling questions, "as to preservation of the integrity of American academic institutions." It does more than that: It casts doubt on the operations of all media, religious and academic representatives abroad, without giving their institutions the opportunity of defending themselves against the corruption of their work.

### CIA Assurances

Several observations about this:

• For years, leading U.S. newspapers have requested and received from the CIA assurances that none of their staff members were being used by the CIA as paid informers.

• The assurances usually given by the CIA was that this practice was common some time ago but had been discontinued, at least so far as "staff members" of the newspapers were concerned. Maybe some "stringers" or part-time space-rate reporters for U.S. papers were used, but even this was not common CIA practice.

• When detailed investigations by the House and Senate intelligence committees disclosed that this was not true and that the practice still continued, again the CIA refused to cooperate with the papers when the latter asked for a private list so they could clean house.

Still, the Senate committee report says that the CIA had covert relationships with "about 50 American journalists or employees of U.S. media organizations" until February, 1976, and continues to have relationships with more than half of those.

It said that "more than a dozen U.S. news organizations and commercial publishing houses formally provided cover for CIA agents abroad. A few of these organizations were unaware that they provided this cover."

This invites the inference that most of these "news organizations" and "commercial publishing houses" knowingly provided cover for spies and still do so, thus leaving the reader without a clue as to which "news orga-

nizations" are involved which are guilty of this.

A distinction should be made here between contacts by reporters with agents, and being reporters paid CIA agents. U.S. assigned abroad often in formation from CIA agents have usually found this matter to be accurate and always complete.

This practice, particularly the Vietnam war, exchanging of information between the reporter and the CIA, to the benefit of both, is a matter of record. Most reporters accept pay for going "shows" for the official U.S. media, lest they seem putting out the U.S. official propaganda line.

What is troubling about that President Ford simply issue an order to stop the practice? Some have talked to him about it and he does not say it, nor does he deny the practice continues. The fact is that he does not say "self" or "make available," rate if necessary, the information to the media, the universities, churches need to stop practice themselves.

It is common practice, for Communist agents to use what they call "cover" and "front" organizations. Some Western press governments have journalists as "cover" agents, but not with War II, with the creation of the CIA, the U.S. government consciously subvert its reporters and academics.

### Takes Time

The Senate intelligence committee report will now go to Congress for remedial action. No doubt there will be control by the Congress in finances and cover of the CIA. But this will take time.

The CIA itself has been planning, often with news that the press was told, to publish a book gathering together all of its spies. Here the CIA is publishing a book of its spies. Here the CIA is publishing a book of its spies. Here the CIA is publishing a book of its spies.

Nor does it abate the demand. The CIA is a huge agency, and all it has to do is call George Bush to the clear up the mess.

## Snake or Snakes?

By Yves Laulan

builds slowly, then suddenly explodes. In this way, inflation continues until it reaches the breaking point. This is precisely when attacks are launched against certain currencies, at the moment when they are considered weakest.

If the case of the French franc is a particularly eloquent example, that of the British pound is more typical. I remember asking several British economists if, with a rate of inflation that had just reached 35 per cent, a flight from sterling wasn't inevitable. The answer, spoken with the calmness of a sage, was always the same: Nothing of the sort would happen. Indeed, what followed demonstrated exactly the contrary.

Another aspect needs to be examined. That is that, beyond a certain point, floating exchange rates can have a cumulative effect. The rules say that equilibrium in the exchange market is supposed to return on its own. The fact is that after a certain point, when the crisis of confidence has become generalized, an every-day-for-himself attitude takes control. This demonstrates that the cure-all many hoped to find in the system of floating rates in no way permits the abandonment of an energetic deflationist policy.

And tomorrow? It has been shown that disparities which exist at the heart of the snake, between the economic policies of member countries, are greater than disparities with the outside. In other words, West German policy has more in common with U.S. policy than with French and Italian and British policy. European monetary solidarity is a laudable objective in itself, but it

can work only within very limits.

In the end what one conceivably action in the wages and prices. All is window dressing. The principle behind the policy is that the European countries capable of adopting a policy vis-à-vis the dollar have just seen that this is difficult, and that the dollar more in common with the deutsche mark or the florin than the deutsche has with the lira or the franc.

What will happen? In three groups can be distinguished: currencies with an inflation at 5-6 per cent in United States, the Netherlands, West Germany and Switzerland; those at 10 per cent (France, Belgium); and those at 20 per cent (Britain and Italy).

### Linked to Inflation

In such a situation, it is to a European snake seems somewhat out of context, what about not one but many snakes, which would be currencies, not as a geographical basis, as of an impossible task. But on a sensible ground, such as linked to the rate of inflation.

As a result, there would be a snake at the 5-per-cent inflation, the snake at 10 per cent, the snake at 15 per cent, the snake at 20 per cent. This is a level of wage negotiation, not a factor and at check-out counters.

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(Continued on next page)

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**All these bonds having been sold,  
this announcement appears as a matter of record only.**

## Tokyo

## 6¼% Convertible Bonds due 1986

**YAMAICHI SECURITIES  
COMPANY, LIMITED**

**mitsubishi** **BANK (EUROPE) S.A.**

*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

**\$250,000,000**

### 8% Sinking Fund Debentures Due April 1, 2006

**Bache Halsey Smart Inc.**

The First Boston Corporation Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Salomon Brothers  
 Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Dillon, Read & Co., Inc. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Drexel Burnham & Co.  
 Incorporated Incorporated Securities Corporation Incorporated  
 Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
 Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated  
 Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis  
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 Reynolds Securities Inc. Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.  
 Incorporated Incorporated  
 Wertheim & Co., Inc. White, Weld & Co. Dean Witter & Co. Wood Gundy Incorporated  
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 Bear, Stearns & Co. L. F. Rothschild & Co. Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.  
 Shields Model Roland Securities Weeden & Co. ABD Securities Corporation Allen & Company  
 Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated  
 American Securities Corporation Bacon, Whipple & Co. Basle Securities Corporation  
 William Blair & Company Blunt Ellis & Simmons Alex. Brown & Sons The Chicago Corporation  
 Incorporated Incorporated  
 Dominick & Dominick, F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. EuroPartners Securities Corporation  
 Incorporated Incorporated  
 Kleinwort, Benson Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.  
 Incorporated Incorporated  
 New Court Securities Corporation Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood  
 Incorporated Incorporated  
 R. W. Pressprich & Co. SoGen-Swiss International Corporation  
 Incorporated Incorporated  
 Thomson & McKinnon Aitchison Kohlmeier Inc. Spencer Trask & Co. Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.  
 Incorporated Incorporated  
 UBS-DB Corporation C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co. Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

**Vereins-Und Westbank**  
**Aktiengesellschaft**

**Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale**

**April, 1976**







## NHL Canadiens Lead Islanders

## ns Top Flyers in Series Opener

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Flyers were strictly spectators in the opening game of the Stanley Cup best-of-seven series, 4-2.

## an-Owned Favorite ses English Classic

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Flyers were strictly spectators in the opening game of the Stanley Cup best-of-seven series, 4-2.

## Capture Playoff

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Flyers were strictly spectators in the opening game of the Stanley Cup best-of-seven series, 4-2.

## ool Leads in UEFA

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## They'll Be at Ringside Tomorrow Night

## li Attracts a Big Group of Followers

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FLYER CRASHES—Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falling over Boston's Gary Doak after his shot was blocked by goaltender Gil Gilbert during first-period action.



Mets' Bruce Boiesclaire stumbling to ground as he goes for fly hit by Braves' Rowland Office. Miscue cost Mets run but Boiesclaire later won game with double in ninth inning.

## Kentucky Derby Lures Dreamers of Horse World

By Red Smith

LOUISVILLE, April 28 (UPI)—The field for the Kentucky Derby had dwindled to eight, and in the early betting line there wasn't a single 100-to-1 shot. Almost every year there is something called One-eyed Tom or Gift Silver or Smudge or a Dragon Killer, who qualifies for America's most famous horse race only by having a leg at each corner.

This time, however, the presence of Honest Pleasure and Bold Forbes had frightened the dreamers away, and in the Churchill Downs press box guys were asking what kind of show they were putting on here without even one entry that was in because of his owner's death wish or because the trainer's aunt had visions.

"That adds up to about \$14,000," Battaglia said, "which is more than the horse has earned." He grimaced when he said it, for there is nothing in the world this trainer would rather do than spend his owner's money that way.

Battaglia, 23, is a little guy who decided nine years ago that he'd rather be a jockey than a doctor and didn't make it but did become a groom and exercise rider for Calumet Farm, the bluegrass showplace outside Lexington where no fewer than eight Derby winners were bred and reared.

Tony used to read the names on the headstones in Calumet's little cemetery: Whirlaway, Pensive, Citation, Ponder—"some day," he would tell himself, "I'm going to have a Derby horse."

Now he has. Bidsion's credentials fall somewhat short of those carried by Honest Pleasure and Bold Forbes, yet they are more presentable than those of Derby winners like Secretariat, who had never finished first before the 1953 renewal and never first again, or Sir Barton, who went to the post as a maiden in 1919 and became the first to go on through the Preakness and the Belmont and take the Triple Crown.

By comparison with some Derby candidates of the past, Bidsion is already a champion. There was One-eyed Tom, for instance, who had lost an eye when he ran into a tree on a Nevada ranch and had been left out to die until a ranch hand took pity on him. He didn't even know how to break from a starting gate when he got to Churchill Downs, and was withdrawn because owners of the other horses refused to risk their stock on the same track with him.

Similar pressure forced Gift Silver out when a locomotive engineer from Iowa brought him to Louisville. The engineer-trainer-owner, who wore a railroad's striped cloth cap around the barn, had never raced his horse but he said he had clocked him in phenomenal time for a mile and a half in the snow.

Another year a man came around saying God had told him to put his horse in the Derby, but Bidsion isn't like any of these. He is a perfectly respectable thoroughbred son of the champion sire, Bold Ruler, and an unsung daughter of Swoon's Son.

Then over the public address system came the accents of Raymond Johnson, the Downs' press relations chief: "Attention press box. We have a new starter in the derby—Bidsion. He is on the way from Florida. We understand he broke his maiden on March 31."

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That was mid-afternoon Monday, and when yesterday's rising sun touched the frost-covered roof of Barn 42, Bidsion stood unspooked in Stall 4. With Tony Battaglia, his trainer, sharing the cabin of a chartered plane, he had flown up from Gulfstream Park, arriving about midnight.

The charter had cost \$6,500 and it would take another \$7,600 in nomination, entry and starting fees to get the colt to the post.

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The Cincinnati slugger felt at home last night, pounding two doubles and a single in leading the Reds to a 7-3 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies. The first of his doubles drove in two runs during Cincinnati's five-run first inning.

"I've been feeling better the last four or five games," said Bench, who entered the game hitting .140. "I've had a bad start every year but one. Last year, I was 1-for-34 at the start."

Alfred Schmidt, who Monday night tied the major league record of 11 homers for April, didn't hit any homers last night but had a single and a walk and went 1-for-3 for the Phillies.

At San Francisco, Lynn McGlothen, coming back from a five-day suspension, went the distance despite giving up 10 hits in pitching St. Louis to a 7-1 victory over the Giants.

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## Reds' Slugger Back in Form

## Bench Makes Pitchers Feel Uneasy

## Wednesday

## Tigers Rout A's As Roberts Hurls Another 2-Hitter

DETROIT, April 28 (UPI)—Left-hander Dave Roberts pitched his second two-hitter of the season and the Detroit Tigers scored six runs in the third inning to defeat the Oakland A's, 8-1, today.

Roberts, gaining his third victory, allowed only an infield single by Bert Campaneris through the first eight innings before the A's spoiled his shutout in the ninth on an error by Aurelio Rodriguez, a double by pinch-hitter Ken McMillen and a sacrifice fly by Bill North.

At Chicago, Don Money's two-run single highlighted a three-run third inning that carried Milwaukee to a 4-1 victory over the White Sox.

At Bloomington, Minn., Rick Manning drove in three runs with a homer and double to back the combined four-hit pitching of Dennis Kestey and Don Hood as Cleveland routed the Twins, 9-0.

At Montreal, Leon Roberts hit a three-run homer to cap a four-run first inning to give Houston a 6-4 victory over the Expos in the first game of a doubleheader.

At Baltimore, a two-out single down the left-field line by Mark Belanger with the bases loaded in the 10th inning gave the Orioles a 3-2 victory over California. A single by rookie Andres Mora, a fielder's choice, an intentional walk to Elrod Hendricks set the stage for Belanger's line drive off losing pitcher Dick Drago.

California gave Nolan Ryan a 2-0 lead after three innings on run-scoring singles by Bruce Bochte in the first off Mike Cuellar and Bobby Bonds in the third off Doyle Alexander. Ryan injured his left hand until Brooks Robinson's looping triple down the left-field line in the seventh inning scored Doug DeCinces, who led off with the ninth walk by the California pitcher. Ryan struck out 11 and walked nine in eight innings.

Tigers 18, A's 2. At Detroit, Rookie first baseman Jason Thompson, a student at California State-Northridge less than a year ago, drove in two runs with four singles in his third major league game to lead the Tigers to a 10-2 victory over Oakland.

Indians 7, Twins 5. At Bloomington, Minn., two home runs by George Hendrick.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE
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